THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH JULY.

THE latest news from the Sikkim Field Force shows that the Tibetans have once more pushed forward in some strength across the Jalep Pass, but have not ventured to attack Gnatong. It is also rumoured that they have moved a force of 1,500 men to the Nathula Pass, five miles westward of the Jalep, whence a road leads direct to the Sikkim capital. This is supposed to be a precautionary measure on their part, in the event of any advance of Colonel Graham from the Peekyong direction.

MR. COLQUHOUN has returned to Mandalay from a visit to Momeit in the Shan States, having advised the Thawbwa regarding defensive measures against the Kachi marauders by whom he was threatened.

THE Government of Madras have adopted the suggestion of the Government of India to reduce the pay of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,200, rising to Rs. 1,800 by annual increments of Rs. 120. The tenure of office is fixed for seven years, subject to an extension not exceeding three years. The same rule applies to Bombay, Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

AN encylical letter from the Pope was read in the Dublin Churches during the mass on July 15th. In it his Holiness strongly reaffirms the decision of the congregation of the Holy Office in regard to the plan of campaign and boycotting, and censures the agitation against the Rescript.

SIR JOHN HENRY BRAND, President of the Orange Free State, died at Bloemfontein on July 15th. Sir John Henry Brand, has been President of the Orange Free State for the past twenty-five years. He was elected for the fifth period of five years in December, 1883. Election is by universal suffrage, and the President is assisted by an Executive Council. The little State has shared in the General prosperity of South Africa. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found in the territory, and there are rich coal-mines and gold was also discovered there last year.

THE subscriptions for the new Zoological Garden in Bombay already amount to upwards of Rs. 20,000.

M. REMENYI, the violinist, is alive and well. At the begenning of June he was still in South Africa, playing to large audiences and he has some idea of visiting India again in the cold season. The story of his having been shipwrecked off the Madagascar coast seems to have been an invention.

A YOUNG Fronchman is credited with a unique invention. It is described as a kind of military microphone, by means of which the approach or the movements of troops, as well as probable numbers, may be gauged. The apparatus is as simple as it is ingenious, and consists of a transmitting and a receiving machine, which are connected together by a metalic wire. Experiments made with the instrument during the recent manœuvres at Montaucan were regarded as very satisfactory.

THE report on the tea gardens in Assam for the past year shows that tea cultivation continues to progress and develop in almost the same ratio as it has fallen off in China. The area under cultivation increased by 16,037 acres, and now stands at 950,171 acres. The total outturn of leaf is given at 68,451,180 pounds. Sylhet shows an increase in this respect of 30·76 per cent., which is ascribed to the remarkably good yield of the new gardens opened in 1882 and later years all along the southern border of that district. In most other districts there is a marked improvement in yield, one small garden in the Jaintia Hills having doubled its outturn. The Indian Tea Association estimates that in the current year Assam alone will produce nearly 71 million pounds out of a total Indian crop estimated at about 95¾ million pounds. If the outturn from the other Indian tea gardens and that of Ceylon be added to the above, we shall have a total outturn of considerably over 110 million pounds, of which more than 100 million pounds will find its way to the London market.

TUESDAY, 17TH JULY.

THE Commander-in Chief of the Amir's army has amassed a considerable body of troops at Deh-Sarak with a view to operating in the Shinwari country west of the Khyber. The Shinwari rising has put an end for the moment to the expedition into the Kuner Valley and Bajour.

IN April last a Bill abolishing all descriptions of toll charged on the Howrah Bridge, with the exception of certain Railway terminal charges, was passed by His Honor's Legislative Council, and it is now awaiting the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy of India to be finally passed into law. The Committee of the Howrah People's Association, being unable to account for the unusual delay that is taking place in this matter, and naturally apprehending that difficulties may have arisen in the way of the realization of their much cherished object, have submitted a representation to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and request that His Honor may be graciously pleased to take steps to get His Excellency the Viceroy's assent to the Act without any unnecessary delay and in the meanwhile to suspend the levy of the local tolls.

THE Duc deFeltre has designed an instrument, which he calls a phono-zenograph, intended to indicate the direction of any distant sound. A microphonic plate of peculiar construction is fixed in a vertical plane, and is in circuit with a battery and a telephone receiver, or a Deprez-D'Arsonval galvanometer and a Wheatstone bridge. The microphone is more or less effected by a distant sound, according to the angle that it makes with the source. By moving the plate about until the maximum effect is obtained the observer is enabled to exactly locate the direction of the sound. The indications of the telephone receiver are absolutely accurate, but those afforded by the galvanometer are less so, and this latter arrangement will require great modification of a practical nature. This instrument may possibly prove of use at sea in preventing collisions in foggy weather.

THE reforms alluded to in the House of Lords " were determined on at a meeting of Rajput Chiefs, summoned in March last, at the instance of Colonel Walter, the Governor-General's Agent. The origin of the movement was simply a desire to limit and control the expenses at marriage feasts and ceremonies, but once assembled the Ajmir Conference went further, and proceeded to lay down rules regulating the act of marriage itself. The chief of these are that no girl shall marry until she is fourteen years old, and no youth until he is eighteen; and that a widower, who has one son and is past the age of forty-five, should not be allowed to marry again."

PRIOR to the duel between M. Floquet and General Boulanger, as announced in our last, the latter issued an address to the electors of the Department of Ardeche offering himself as a candidate. The election takes place on the 22nd instant. The General has resigned his seat for the department of the Nord. General Boulanger progresses fairly.

OWING to the energetic measures which were taken for the rescue of those who were imprisoned below ground through the fire in the De Beers' mine Capetown, forty two whites and four hundred natives, were brought up alive, but in a most pitiable condition. An official investigation shows that 230 natives and 24 whites perished through the fire.

ALL the clauses in Mr. Ritchie's Bill relating to London have been passed in Committee.

AN Imperial Ukase has been promulgated extending the period of service in the Russian Army to eighteen years (instead of fifteen), five of them to be in active service, and nine in the reserve.

THE National Fete day passed in France off without any disturbances At a banquet given to the provincial mayors the night preceding President Carnot emphasized the resolve of the French nation to uphold the institutions of the country.

QUEEN NATALIE has been better advised and has yielded up the CrownPrince Alexander to King Milan. Reuter states that the King Milan suing for a judicial separation on the ground of incompatibility of temper. His civil list only amounts to £48,000 a year, but he is willing to make a handsome settlement on his consort if she will reside out of the country. She is the daughter of a Colonel Kescho, of the Russian Imperial Guard, and was married to King Milan of Servia in 1875 at the age of sixteen. The Queen, it is said, is at the head of the Slav party in Servia, and, in dividing the nation into two camps, is believed to be acting under Russian influence. It is apprehended that Servia will shortly be the scene of a fresh outbreak of disturbances.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JULY.

ORDERS have been given by the War Office for the Rifle Brigade now stationed at Cairo to proceed immediately to Natal in consequence of the disturbances in Zululand. The Scottish Borderers are under orders to proceed to Cairo to relieve the Rifle Brigade.

THE station master of Nowshera was shot while sleeping on the railway platform last week and some Pathans are suspected. He lies in a precarious condition.

BORINGS for petroleum at Khatun were begun only in the winter of 1884-85, and, though the experiments were not very successful at first, efforts on a more extensive scale and the outlay of more money have resulted in producing a large yield of oil. The determination on the part of the Government to construct a pipe to convey the petroleum to Sibi, a distance of 40 miles, is an indication that the wells have been very considerably developed. It is reckoned that the Sind-Peshin Railway would require as a fuel, and for lubricating purposes, about 50,000 barrels, a supply which any one of the existing wells is fully competent to meet.

A DYNAMITE plot to murder the judges who sentenced the anarchists at Chicago, and to destroy public buildings, has been discovered.

IN the House of Commons the Local Government Bill has passed through Committee, except the new clauses.

THE Governor of Madras visits the Kolar Gold Mines while in Maisur.

THE Travancore Government has offered the South India Railway Company to guarantee four per cent. interest on the cost of a new line within Travancore, provided the Company undertakes to construct the line from Quilon to Tinnevelly.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Australia has been restored by the repair of the cable between Java and Port Darwin.

ACCORDING to a report from Peshawar the Shinwaris of the Jellalabad district have murdered a large number of influential men who were sent to them as envoys by Gholam Hyder Khan. The lowest estimated number is sixty. The former Khan of Lalpura is reported to be among the killed. The affair is likely to lead to a serious act of retribution.

THE *National Zeitung* hears that the Emperor William and his consort will be crowned as King and Queen of Prussia at Konigsberg, in the course of the autumn. The date is not certain, but it is perhaps not much beside the mark to suppose that October 18 will be selected, which is at once the anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig, the birthday of the deceased Emperor Frederick, and the date on which the Emperor-King William I. was crowned at Konigsberg, the Westminister of Prussia, in 1861, the year of his accession. The period of Court mourning for the Emperor Frederick will expire near the middle of September, about which time also the imperial manœuvres take place, so that October 18 is altogether a likely enough date for the royal coronation—not imperial, for the imperial dignity is *ex-officio*, so to speak, a concomittant of that of King of Prussia for the time being.

A VERNACULAR contemporary says that a circular, by desire of His Excellency the Viceroy, has been addressed by Sir E. Buck, Financial and Agricultural Secretary to the Government of India, to all the Provincial Governors, to furnish the India Government with the names of those native gentlemen of their respective provinces who devote their time and energies

to the improvement of agriculture in their respective countries. The object of it, our contemporary says, is that Lord Dufferin wishes to encourage these gentlemen in their efforts, by conferring on them titles before leaving India.

THURSDAY, 19TH JULY.

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten*, a leading German paper, asserts that it had been originally intended to prosecute Sir Morell Mackenzie for his medical treatment of the late Emperor. The project, however, is said to have been abandoned "on the strength of the official German medical report, which exonerates the English physician from the charge of incapacity"!

THE Council of the Society of Arts have awarded a silver medal to Sir William Wilson Hunter, for his paper on "The Religions of India," which attracted much attention when read before the society in February of this year.

THREE forty-foot spans of the Sind-Peshin Railway line were washed away lately by a small flood of eight hours' rain.

THE Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University, which had been vacant since Sir Raymond West resigned, has now been conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Principal of the Free General Assembly's Institution. The reverend gentleman is an experienced educationist.

GALES of extraordinary violence have prevailed in Bombay during the last few days, and several houses in the native town have collapsed in consequence, but no injury to life or limb is reported.

THE Punjab Chief Court has just given a decision on the sacred bull question which is in direct conflict with the views recently expressed by the Allahabad High Court in a similar case. Three persons were recently convicted at Umritsur, under section 429 of the Penal Code, of having committed mischief by killing a bull. In consideration of the decision of the Allahabad High Court, the Chief Court of the Punjab admitted the case to revision. On the strength of the Allahabad ruling, it was contended that a bull was not property within the meaning of the Code; but Sir Meredith Plowden, after going into the case at considerable length, has ruled otherwise, and the sentence on the accused has been confirmed. The Judge held that it did not necessarily follow because a bull, liberated by a Hindoo in accordance with usage, ceases to be his property by reason of his renouncing his ownership and possession, therefore it ceases to be property and becomes incapable of being the subject of an offence of mischief. Although not in the possession of any person, the bull was still capable of being criminally misappropriated, because it was moveable property belonging to the liberator of, or by a fiction of law to, the juristical person.

THE French Government is contending that the capitulations still operate at Massowah, and protests against the Italians exacting taxes from the foreign residents of that place. The Italian Government refuses to admit the contention, and negotiations regarding the subject between France and Italy continue.

DURING the absence, on deputation, of Colonel W. L. N. Knyvett, Mr. Giles, of Maimansing, will act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

MR. J. WARE-EDGAR, C. S. I., Chief Secretary, is allowed leave for one month.

MR. P. NOLAN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, is allowed leave for two months, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton acting for him.

PRINCE Albert Victor will visit Bristol on July 25, to unveil the Jubilee statue of the Queen.

THE attention of Lord Salisbury has been called to a statement made by Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee at a meeting held in support of Dr. Aubrey, who has come forward as a Gladstonian candidate for the Horncastle Division of Lincolnshire. The statement of Mr. Bonnerjee was as follows:—'When Secretary for India, Lord Salisbury wrote out to his Governor-General (Lord Northbrook) asking him to pick some quarrel with the Amir of Afghanistan, but Lord Northbrook declined to do so, and resigned. His place was taken by the present Ambassador of Great Britain in France, who undertook to pick some cause of quarrel with the Amir of Afghanistan, and make a war." Commenting upon this statement, Lord Salisbury's secretary writes, "His lordship desires me to say that the statement which Mr. Bonnerjee is reported to have made with respect to his lordship's action when he was at the India Office is perfectly untrue."

THE messengers from Dinizulu offered excuses for the attack on the British. Sir Arthur Havelock declined to discuss the subject while Dinizulu was in arms.

FRIDAY, 20TH JULY.

THE rejection of Sir William Watkins' Channel-Tunnel Scheme in the House of Commons gives general satisfaction. Mr. Gladstone declared that his previous opposition was not directed against the principle of the scheme, and was simply offered as a matter of "political tactics;" but as the commercial advantages from such an undertaking would be enormous, and as the military objections had been overstated, he should now support the Bill. The right hon'ble gentleman denied that the condition of France was unstable, and urged that there was now less fear from invasion by that power than ever before.

IN the House of Lords the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the High Court of India was read a third time and passed.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Bombay Gazette*: "We hear that Government is desirous of appointing a Regent to the Kolhapore State. During the time H. H. the Maharaja Sivaji was suffering from mental disorder, Aba Sahib Kagalkur was appointed Regent under Government Resolution, dated 13th March 1882. When the latter died on the 20th March 1886, Mr. Lee-Warner administered the State for about seven months, and since he left, the administration has been left in the hands of the Dewan, Meerjibhai Kuhaji Tarapurwalla, a gentleman whose services were recognized in the recent distribution of birthday honours. It was understood that Mr. Meerjibhai would fill the office until such time as a suitable person could be found to fill the responsible duties of Regent. It is but natural that the people of the State should wish to have a Mahratta to administer the affairs of their country. The belief has frequently been expressed that Government might have selected a suitable successor to Aba Saheb before now."

THE arguments on the appeal of a native Sub Inspector of Police against a decision by the Commissioner of Jhansi, convicting him of torturing a prisoner, were concluded in the Allahabad High Court on the 15th instant. Mr. Justice Straight took time to consider his judgment. In the course of the hearing his lordship again strongly denounced the police practice of keeping persons "in attendance"—practically in custody—during their investigation of any case.

A RUSSIAN PAPER advocates the organisation of a fast through service for travellers from St Petersburg to Central Asia, by means of an arrangement between the railway administration and the steamet companies on the Volga and Caspian. At present it takes ten days to reach Samarkand from St Petersburg; and unless the journey can be shortened Central Asia will still remain a region as remote from Russia proper as Africa is. At least two quick trains a month should be run.

A QUESTION of some considerable interest has just been discussed and decided in the High Court of the North Western Provinces. The question was whether a man could be restrained from altering an existing house, either by increasing its height, or by opening new windows or doors; or from building a new dwelling upon unoccupied land, so as to overlook the portions of a neighbour's house which, by the custom of the country, are sacred from the public gaze. The Court has decided the question in favour of the right of privacy with certain limitations. It has been definitely ruled that, looking to the immemorial difference between the conditions of domestic life in the two countries, it would not be equitable to import into the consideration of such cases in India the rules of the English common law, to which no such right is known. It has been laid down that a right to privacy does by custom exist in India, and that such right is maintainable by action at law. Applied to adjacent old buildings it has been held that the custom will operate to prevent the owner of one of them from so altering his building as to deprive his neighbour's premises of the privacy which has hitherto been enjoyed, so as to make it unavailable for a zenana, or for other purposes for which by the custom of the country privacy is essential. In the case of a new building the matter rests on a different footing. A man cannot, as the Court pointed out, merely by erecting a new building for *purdah* purposes, acquire an easement of privacy over an adjoining building-site without the acquiescence of the owner. But, even in this case, the opinion of the Court clearly was that if the owner of such an adjacent site were without protest or notice to allow his neighbour to erect, and consequently to incur expense in erecting buildings or premises for the use of *purdanashin* women, a custom which would prevent him from subsequently interfering with the privacy of such new building would not be unreasonable. The questions as to the substantial existence of the right of privacy, and of the materialness of the alleged interference therewith, remain as questions of fact in each particular case.

SATURDAY, 21ST JULY.

SOME serious charges, the exact nature of which has not yet transpired, have been made against Mr. A. T. Crawford, the wellknown Bombay Civilian. Mr. Crawford and two of his subordinates have been suspended, and the character of the allegations is such that the Inspector-General of police has been ordered to hold a preliminary investigation

IT is not yet definitely decided whether an expedition will be sent against the Black Mountain tribes in autumn, but, in view of the possibility of an expedition being despatched, all the preliminary arrangements are being made by the military authorities. Such matters as the strength of the force and its transport and Commissariat requirements are receiving the necessary attention. Some of the transport mules now in Sikkim are to be withdrawn shortly for use in connection with the expedition should it go eventually.

SCIENCE has discovered yet another way of making an artificial ivory, which in its creamy whiteness and great hardness resembles very perfectly the real. It is formed roughly as follows:—Good potatoes are taken and washed thoroughly in diluted sulphuric acid; then they are boiled in the same solution, becoming very solid and dense. In the final stage of preparation they are washed entirely free from the acid and then dried. This preparation is found to give a very substantial and useful imitation of the real ivory, and will stand the processes of both dyeing and turning.

THE *Figaro* has discovered the following curious prediction concerning the late German Emperor in a brochure published during the war of 1870, entitled. "A New Letter of Junius," the anonymous author being none other than M. Alexandre Dumas, junior. The passage runs thus:—And when Price Fritz shall wish to resist the current, and shall say, "But I, Lord, have always loved peace," the Lord shall answer him saying, "I have declared equally guilty those who do evil and those who permit it to be done in their sight. I made thee handsome and good, not solely that thou mightest make reparation for the paternal crimes, but that thou mightest prevent them. Thy punishment shall be to die without having done good."

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 14th July was 143, against 163 and 154 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 8, there were 11 deaths from cholera, against 10 and 7 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 8. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 42 and 10 respectively, against 38 and 14 in the preceding week The general death-rate of the week was 17·2 per mille per annum, against 20·9, the mean of the last five years.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A, F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Tuesday*, the *24th Inst.*, at 4 P. M

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Properties of Function ?

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *24th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Temperature and its Measurement; Thermometers.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J., on *Wednesday* the *25th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Introductory to Astronomy. A first Glance Aloft.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *26th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject Reflection of Light.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the *27th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject - Relative Motion. Instantaneous Centre.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc. F. G. S., on *Friday*, the *27th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Minerals.

LECTURE by Babu Taraprasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I C., on *Saturday*, the *21st Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Preparation and Properties of Oxygen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,

July 21th, 1888 *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1888.

IN MEMORIAM.

WITH profound sorrow we have to announce the death of Babu Joy Kissen Mukerjee of Uttarpara. He was suffering for the last three weeks from dysentry, and at 10-25 A. M. on Thursday last, amidst his family and his numerous relatives and retainers the good old patriarch peacefully breathed his last on the holy banks of the Ganges at the mature age of eighty.

Babu Joy Kissen was born at Uttarpara in 1808. As Kulin Brahmins of the highest class his ancestors held a high status in Hindu society; but his grand-father took service as a Munshi in the Dacca Collectorate. His father Jagamohan was the Banian and Chief Native officer of 14th Regiment Foot. Joy Kissen's education was not of a promising character. There were then no schools in or about Uttarpara. After he had received the usual Patshala instruction he was placed under the tuition of a neighbour who, having some knowledge of English, consented to teach him the English alphabet. In 1820 he was taken to Meerut where his father was employed, and placed in the Regimental School of the 14th Foot. After continuing his studies for six months Joy Kissen was apprenticed as a probationer in the local Militay Pay Office, and in 1824 he got his first appointment as Chief Clerk in the Brigade Major's Office. He spent what time was spared to him in poring over the books of the Regimental Library, and the constant observation of military discipline made a lasting impression on his mind and trained him to habits of regularity, punctuality and submissiveness to superior authority which may be said to have laid the foundation of his future character. It was also his good fortune that both father and son had to accompany the 14th Foot to the siege of Bharatpur at the end of 1824. In 1829 the father and son came with the Regiment to Chinsurah. There Joy Kissen benefitted much by the companionship and daily converse with Brigade Captain Henry Havelock, afterwards so celebrated in the annals of '57. On his return he turned his mind to extending his family property in land. About this time he began to study law, accepted service as Record Keeper in the Hughly Collectorate and in that service mastered the details of the fiscal administration of the District and of the changes it had successively undergone. Shortly after this he made his first purchase of landed property and although the means at his disposal were very limited he was enabled by dint of judicious investment and with borrowed capital to make purchases at almost every half-yearly sale of landed property for arrears of rent. These properties, it will be remembered, were driven to auction by reason of the annual destructive overflow, about that time, of the Damodar and the Selai, and sold at very small prices. The gradual increase of landed property gave Joy Kissen enough work in due time to render it inconvenient to retain public service, while both by inclination and by the force of circumstances no small share of his time was taken up by questions of public interest. His intimate acquaintance with the conditions of the different classes of people and with the working of the laws made him the exponent of the wants and wishes of the people, and his opinions on all questions connected with the administration were sought for by the officers of Government and proved to be of the highest value. Whether, therefore, the constitution of police was to be improved, a school or a dispensary was to be established, a road or a line of embankment to be constructed, Joy Kissen had a principal hand in the settlement of the question, and in many cases he materially aided the execution of the work by liberal contributions. He was the most useful and active member of the different school, dispensary and road Committees of the District, and almost all the public institutions of the District owe their present prosperous condition to his fostering care. His position at the time cannot be better described than in the words of Mr. Dunbar, Commissioner of the Division, written in 1842. "He has by the general respectibility of his character, by his intelligence and abilities and by the interest he takes in public good, won for himself a place in the estimation of the community, which perhaps no other landholder in the District, with the exception of Dwarkanath Tagore, has attained to." His public benefactions kept pace with the increase of his wealth and possessions. He converted his native village into a town in 1852, established a high-class school in 1846, a dispensary in 1852, and a Public Library in 1859 in his town, and a large number of English and Vernacular schools in his estates in 1855. He was one of the most prominent of the distinguished batch of patriots who founded the British Indian Association in 1851. His efforts to improve his estates and to ameliorate the condition of his ryots by the introduction of new crops, by excavating tanks for irrigation and for drinkable water, by making roads and embankments have been unparalleled. In seasons of scarcity and distress his ryots and the public have always found in him a true and sympathising, friend, and he was several times thanked by Government in terms of which any landholder might well be proud. In 1867 Sir (then Mr.) S. C. Bayley, our present Lieutenant-Governor, in acknowledging the services during the famine of the previous year, observed: "You have rendered yourself conspicuous during the recent scarcity in the Hughly District by your careful attention to the wants of the poor on your estates, as also by your general liberality in relieving all who have been compelled by distress to have recourse to your charity. By such conduct you have earned the gratitude not only of those who have more immediately benefited by your generosity, but also of the Government to whom it is a source of the highest satisfaction to see, in seasons of dearth and scarcity, such noble and well timed liberality on the part of landholders and others holding positions of wealth and influence." He lost his sight in 1870, but his interest in public matters was as keen as ever and his energy unflagging. There was scarcely a public movement within the last 40 years in which he did not take an active share. The following list prepared from the family account-books will give some idea of his public benefactions and of the amounts he spent for the benefit of his tenantry:

	Rs.
Value of half the property endowed for the maintenance of the Uttarpara School ...	15,000
Value of half the property endowed for the maintenance of the Uttarpara Dispensary ...	22,000
Cost of the Public Library building ...	57,000
Cost of furniture and books for the Public Library ...	45,700
Value of property endowed for the maintenance of the Public Library ...	57,500
Cost of embankments and roads ...	85,396
Cost of tanks excavated in his estates ...	102,182
Contributions to the schools in his estates...	62,757
Contributions to other schools and dispensaries ...	25,468
Contributions to famine and other relief funds ...	6,207
Presents in money given to Pundits ...	7,017
Contributions for medical relief ...	4,399
Subscriptions in aid of various Societies and Charitable funds ...	36,497
Remission of rent given to ryots in 1867-68 ...	12,110
Remission of rent given to ryots in 1874-75 ...	13,506
Total Rs.	552,739

We have not in our possession an account of his benefactions since 1881. His last work and legacy to his townsmen is the establishment of the Uttarpara College, the building for which alone has cost about Rs. 9,000.

Joykissen was by far the ablest and foremost in public spirit of the Zemindars of Bengal. He was honored by the people and respected by the Government, and, as a contemporary justly observed, his strength of character and enlightened views entitled him to be regarded as a model Zemindar. Brought up as he was in the olden school, there were few of his contemporaries who could write and speak such chaste and vigorous English. He took an active part in all the public movements of the day, and was one of the most prominent members of the British Indian Association, much of the good work done by which public body was due to the soundness of his views, keenness of political foresight and depth of judgment. Even total blindness was not an obstacle in the way of his zeal and earnestness for the advancement of his country. His appearance on the platform at the Calcutta Town Hall a year and half ago when the delegates to the National Congress were accorded a public reception was greeted with such applause as the foremost public man in any part of the world might well be proud. The high esteem in which he was held in his Native town of Uttarpara for the advancement of whose interests he laboured hard and incessantly was amply manifested by the vast concourse of men, women and boys numbering over five thousand that mournfully assembled to witness his cremation on Thursday morning. Schools, roads, tanks and dispensaries in Uttarpara proper and throughout his extensive Zemindaries testify to the excellent qualities of his heart, and to his unremitting anxiety to further the interests of his tenantry to whom he had been as a second father. The lordly mansion and splendid collection of books of the Uttarpara public library, that have always roused the just admiration of the visitor, is an undying monument of his literary taste and generosity. Before leaving for Simla in the beginning of the hot weather Lord Dufferin in appreciation of his public spirit and generosity honored him by a visit to his native home at Uttarpara. In the Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji Joykissen leaves a worthy son to maintain the glory of his name, and to the bereaved Raja and his sorrowing family we offer our sincere condolence. It is given to few in Bengal to die at the mature old age of eighty, covered with so much honor and glory, for the greatest of our men are unhappily short-lived. Babu Joy Kissen Mukerjee was a pre-eminently self-made man, and, to the rising generation of Bengal it would be difficult to commend as a model a more striking example of worldly success, of energy, honesty, earnestness and self-reliance.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

THE resolution on the Police Administration report for Calcutta and the Suburbs for the past year has just been published. The returns of the cognizable cases for the last year show that the offences under the Penal Code rose to 6485 and miscellaneous cases to 21,566 as against 5049 and 19,336 respectively which were the figures for the previous year. The Resolution does not tell us whether this increase in number can in any way be traced to the usual zeal of the Police in bringing offenders or supposed offenders to book. We are told the increase in cognizable crime under the Penal Code falls mainly under the head of public and local nuisances. There were 2,646 such cases in 1887 against 1,476 in 1886. The distinction between Penal and Miscellaneous is not strictly accurate, as under the former head are included nuisances punishable under section 34 of Act V of 1861 or under municipal and local laws. The increase in other cognizable cases falls under the heads of miscellaneous offences in the streets, which rose from 9,426 in 1886 to 11,585 in 1887. The decrease in non-cognizable offences under the Penal Code is due to a decrease from 3,622 cases of public and local nuisances in 1886 to 1,683 in 1887. The decrease in other non-cognizable offences is mainly due to the number of cases under the Conservancy Act having fallen from 19,806 in 1886 to 19,200 in 1887. The Commissioner of Police repeats the explanation he gave last year of the large decrease in 1886, continued in 1887, in the number of public nuisance in the Town of Calcutta punishable under Chapter XIV of the Penal Code. These cases have decreased from 4,625 in 1885 to 3,611 in 1886 and 1,682 in 1887. These offences included the adulteration of food and drugs, the sale of noxious food, and the sale of drugs or medical preparations as different drugs or medical preparations, and public nuisance of all kinds. The

number of persons arrested and summoned rose from 54,309 in 1886 to 55,175 in the year under review. The number of persons convicted was 48,334 against 46,818 in 1886, thus giving a larger percentage of convictions for every class of cases, except miscellaneous non-cognizable offences, in which the percentage fell to 82·81 from 83·23 in 1886. Out of a total of 10,859 persons convicted under the Penal Code in the Town and Suburbs, 6,301 were Hindus, 4,164 Mahomedans, 372 Christians, 17 Buddhists and Jains, and 5 Jews. Out of 47,757 cases in the Town, only 119 were reported false. In the Suburbs 63 out of 7,335 cases were returned as false. In the Town, prosecutions were instituted in 31 cases against 17 in 1886. In the Suburbs, prosecutions were instituted in 61 cases out of 63 reported false. In 45 out of 61 cases the defendants were discharged. In only four cases were the complainants imprisoned, the term of imprisonment varying from one and a half to three months. These results are not satisfactory. Sir Steuart Bayley can scarcely believe that a mere sentence of fine was an adequate punishment in 12 out of the 16 cases in the Suburbs, in which the prosecution was successful. We think so too, and there is every necessity for stringent and drastic measures being taken for putting down false cases. Section 211 of the Penal Code should have a wider and stricter application.

The activity of the Police last year in recovering stolen property might perhaps have been stimulated a little more. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,32,351 against Rs. 1,19,249 in 1886. Property to the value of Rs. 68,165 was recovered. The percentage of property recovered, is 51·50. There were 25 cases of offences relating to coins and stamps, a larger number than in any other year since 1880. In one case two Hindus were sentenced to five years' imprisonment for manufacturing base coins, and in another two constables of the Subarban Force were sentenced to four years' imprisonment for passing off as silver coin pice covered with quicksilver. There were, as in 1886, only 2 murders against an average of 6 for the last five years. In one case the evidence was insufficient for commitment, and in the other case, in which a discharged servant murdered his master, the jury did not convict, though the accused had confessed to the Coroner.

There were 164 true cases of house-breaking against 166 in the previous year, none of the former being of a serious type. The police have not succeeded so well as in 1886 in dealing with burglaries and thefts. Only 86 cases under the heads of burglary and lurking house-trespass were detected against 107 in 1886, and 94 persons only were convicted against 123. The Commissioner of Police attributes this want of success to the large body of convicts released at the Jubilee. He supposes that many of the convicts so released remained in Calcutta, and of these men the police would know nothing and would consequently be unable to supervise them effectually. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, observes that the actual number of burglaries committed shows no increase in the Town as might have been expected if the theory were correct. In the Suburbs, however, there were 1,720 cases of theft against 1,607 in 1886, and 786 cases only were detected against 856 in the previous year, while 858 persons were convicted against 930. The percentage of property recovered increased slightly. Under the head of criminal breach of trust, the Commissioner of Police reports that the most systematic offenders are cart-drivers who abscond with entire loads of grain or cloth. Sir Steuart Bayley agrees with him in thinking that if offenders of this class were committed to the Sessions, and not sentenced to short terms of imprisonment by the Presidency Courts, good results might be expected. Of suicides there were 65 cases in the Town and suburbs against 71 in 1886. 41 per cent. of the persons who committed suicide killed themselves by taking opium, while 32 per cent. hung themselves. There were 49 Hindus, 9 Mahomedans, and 7 Europeans. The excess of Hindus is remarkable, as the proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans living in the Town and Suburbs is little more than two to one.

There were 13 fires in the Town and on the River, 5 in the Suburbs, and 20 in Howrah. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 67,355 against 1,75,750 in 1886. The most serious fire was on board the *Hutton Hall*, in which jute worth Rs. 23,000 was burnt. The Chief Officer was afterwards sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for smoking in the hold, to which the Chief Presidency Magistrate attributed the fire. The total cost of the Town Police was Rs. 472,168 against Rs. 4,74,544 in 1886, and that of the Suburban Police Rs. 1,55,676 against Rs. 1,62,187. The cost of the River Police was Rs. 29,974, of Government Guards Rs. 45,140, and of Additional Police Rs. 30,655. The Fort Police, Lock-up Guards, and Salt-Pass Stations cost Rs. 13,094. The diminished expenditure on the Town and Suburban Police was chiefly made up of savings under the heads of servants, rent, contingent charges and allowances. Hospital expenses increased from Rs. 16,475 to Rs. 18,748 owing to increased diet and clothing expenses.

The number of up-country men in the police rose from 1,907 in 1886 to 1,942, while the number of Bengalis fell to 163 from 189 in 1886 and 219 in 1885. Out of this total of 163 there are 72 officers, while the total number of officers who are up-country men is 96. The fact that the number of resignations rose from 123 to 167 shows that the difficulty of getting new hands to stay, has not been overcome. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to see that the Chief Magistrate has again had to notice the want of punctuality and absence without notice of the Honorary Magistrates. The practice of rising early in the day without finishing the day's file is deprecated. Sir Steuart Bayley at the same time notes with satisfaction the Chief Magistrate's testimony to the alacrity with which some Honorary Magistrates have attended Court at a moment's notice to fill the place of an absent colleague. The list of attendance shows that 17 gentlemen have attended twice a month or oftener, and he desires to thank them for the assistance they have rendered in the disposal of cases. The Lieutenant-Governor has had various questions connected with the working of the system of Benches under consideration during the year, and a set of rules, which it is hoped will materially increase its efficiency, has been published. The rules are evidently not popular with the Honorary Magistrates and there is a talk of their moving the Government for their modification.

We fully agree with the Commissioner of Police that it is to Mr. Lambert's pre-eminent capacity for police work that the Force mainly owes its present efficient condition, and the success it has attained both in its special detective department and also in the ordinary detection of crime. Mr. Lambert was absent on leave up to the 29th of September. Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Wilkinson officiated for him from the 1st of January to the 19th of March, from which date the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Mr. A. B. Barnard, took charge up to Mr. Lambert's return. "This young officer," says the Commissioner of Police, "carried on the whole work of the office single-handed with marked ability and success, and deserves the highest praise for his management of the Force."

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

IF any one wished to know the state of education, whether vernacular or English, amongst Her Majesty's subjects in India, he could not find the information embodied in any one single volume; he would have to search for it in the reports of the Provincial Governments and of the subordinate Administrations. A well-digested compendium, giving a bird's-eye view of what was being done in the matter of education all over British India, would, one would think, be a convenient publication, not only for purposes of reference but also for giving us a knowledge of the state of education amongst the two hundred millions of the people of this country who acknowledge the Queen-Empress as their sovereign. More than twenty years ago an attempt of this sort was made by the orders of the Government of India, first, by Mr. A. M. Monteath, who prepared a "Note of the State of Education in India during 1865-66," and a second and more bulky "Note" for 1866-67 was prepared by Mr. A. P. Howell, both of which "Notes" were published. Why these annual "Notes" of the state of education in India were discontinued, we have never been able to ascertain. We are, therefore, glad that, by the orders of the Secretary of State, the good practice has been resumed; and we have now presented to us a general report of the state of education in the whole of British India, drawn up by the Director of Public Instruction, in Bengal. We do not understand, however, why there has been such long delay in the preparation of this Report. The despatch of the Secretary of State, directing the preparation of such a Report, is dated the 23rd April, 1885, and the Report was submitted on the 1st April 1888—just three years after the orders had been issued. The fault does not seem to have been Sir Alfred Croft's; for it appears that he got orders only on the 18th May, 1887, and he had to wait for detailed information from the provincial Governments. But whoever may be to blame for this dilatoriness, we are glad that the Report, together with the Resolution of the Government of India, has at last been published.

All schools and Colleges where instruction is conveyed are divided into two great classes—Public and Private. We had always thought that a public school or college was a school or college under the control, direct or in direct, of Government. But the Government of India gives a somewhat mystifying definition of the phrase. According to the highest of all authorities a public school or college is "a school or college in which the course of study conforms to the standard prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction, or by the University, and which either is inspected by the Department or regularly presents pupils at the public examinations held by the Department or the University." According to this new definition every school or college in India which adopts the course of study prescribed by the University and which sends pupils to the examinations held by the University, is a public school or college. The Oriental Seminary is a public school, and the Ripon College is a public College. But what's in a name? asks the poet; the rose would smell as sweet under any other name. It is interesting to know the fact that during the year 1886-87 there were in the whole of British India 127,116 educational institutions, both public and private, which were attended by 3,343,544 pupils, both boys and girls. Speaking in round numbers, let us say then that last year there were 3 millions of boys and girls going to school all over India. Now, in the countries of Europe generally 15 per cent. of the population are school-goers. Estimating the population of British India at 200 millions, we should have in India, according to the European standard, a school-going population of 30 millions, whereas we have now only 3 millions. From this it is not to be hastily concluded that a European country is only ten times more educated than India, for there are in India millions upon millions of grown men, beyond the school-going age, who have received no education at all. It is to be remembered, however, that the school-going 15 children, out of every 100 of the population in every European country, include both boys and girls, whereas in India scarcely one girl out of 50 girls of school-going age ever gets instruction. Making this deduction on the score of girls, the proportion of school-going boys is not so low as one might at first imagine. Still it must be admitted that the proportion is deplorably low. Supposing the number of boys and girls in the country to be equal, we should have 15 millions of boys going to school, whereas we have now only 3 millions, that is to say one-fifth of the number that ought to go to school. Who is to provide instruction for the remaining four-fifths? To expect that the mass of the people, the peasantry, the day labourers, will make provision for the education of their children is the wildest of all dreams. Whatever may be said of secondary and higher education, it does not admit of the slightest doubt that the work of primary education must be undertaken by Government. This duty has been accepted in modern times by all civilized Governments, and it cannot be shirked by the Government of India. The plea is—"We have no money." To this we answer—"You must make money for it; it is the most important of all duties, the duty, namely, of giving to the mass of the people the elemen

of education in their own vernacular. Reduce your expenses. Reduce the Home charges, reduce the army expenditure, make retrenchments in all departments of the State, give up going to Simla and you will have plenty of money to enable you to give the knowledge of the three R's to the whole of the Indian peasantry." But this merely in passing; we hope to discuss the subject fully at some future time.

There are three sorts of educational institutions, primary schools, in which the bare elements of knowledge are imparted in the vernaculars; secondary schools, in which English is taught up to a certain standard, the highest of which is the Entrance or Matriculation standard; and Colleges, in which the highest sort of knowledge, available in the country, is communicated. In the last year there were 114,303 primary schools, which were attended by 2,806,472 pupils; there were 4,160 secondary schools, attended by 404,189 students; and there were 114 Colleges with 11,501 students. Of these 114 Colleges there are

89	Arts Colleges with	8,764	students
16	Law "	1,602	"
4	Medical "	654	"
4	Engineering "	474	"
1	Professional Teaching "	7	"

Such were the statistics of education in the whole of British India, and we may take it for granted that they are the same at present. We may truly ask, what are they among so many? Out of a population of 200 millions only 11 thousand are receiving a collegiate education, of whom 1602 are being trained as lawyers, 654 as doctors and 474 as engineers! Truly this is the day of small things. And yet the Government of India seems to be satisfied with this state of things and talks of reducing the expenditure on education!

THE CASE OF MR. TAYLER OF PATNA.

WE do not wonder that Sir Roper Lethbridge was not successful in his motion for the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons for enquiring into the case of Mr. William Tayler who was, at the commencement of the Mutiny in 1857, Commissioner of Patna, and who was superseded at the time by Mr. (now Sir) Frederick Halliday, then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The House was treated to a tale of the masterly activity displayed by Mr. Tayler at Patna when the Mutiny broke out, of his vigorous exertions to suppress it, and of the sufferings to which he was subjected owing to the displeasure of the head of the local Government; and it was not difficult for the Under-Secretary, Sir John Gorst, to reverse the shield and to show the grave blunders which Mr. Tayler had committed. On an impartial reveiw of the case, so far from thinking that injustice was done him either by Sir Frederick Halliday or Lord Canning we are decidedly of the opinion that, considering the cruelty and the grave indiscretions of which he was guilty, his punishment fell far short of the offence, or rather he received no punishment at all; he escaped scot-free. For, what was his punishment? He was degraded from a Commissionership to a Judgeship; and he has now for the last thirty years been in the receipt of a pension of £1,000 per annum! Is this sufficient punishment for his continued disobedience to the head of the Government, for imprisoning innocent persons, for issuing orders on his own authority to European residents to leave a whole district to the tender mercies of the rebels, and for putting to death every person on insufficient evidence? No right-minded person will think it is; and yet this man has the assurance to appear at the bar of the House of Commons and plead that justice has been denied to him! The fact is, Mr. Tayler was one of those Europeans whose heads got turned at the outbreak of the Mutiny. He was one of those men who thought that no Native could be trusted at that time and that a bare suspicion was sufficient to justify the incarceration or decapitation of a Native. The whole of the Anglo-Indian press loudly reproached Lord Canning for what they called his dilatoriness and indecision, characterized his policy as "too late" and "insufficient"—phrases purposely borrowed from the post office, as the noble lord had been Post Master General in England before he came out as Governor-General, and nick-named him Clemency Canning. Mr. Tayler caught the contagion of this blood-thirsty spirit. At the time the Mutiny broke out, he found himself at the head of a large portion of Western Bengal, and wanted to show that he was a great Bahadoor. Thinking that the Lieutenant-Governor, as the faithful henchman of Lord Canning, was too lenient towards the Natives, and was averse to what was called a rigorous, but what in truth was a murderous, policy, he from the first determined not to keep Sir Frederick Halliday informed of what he was doing. The Secretary to the Bengal Government wrote to him letter after letter enquiring how matters stood in his province and what he was doing; and his answer was virtually to the effect—"I am too busy to write." And what was he busy about? He was going about the streets of Patna and throwing into prison respectable citizens on the barest suspicion. He invited four Mahammadan gentlemen of the Wahabi sect to a friendly conference, and they, trusting to the word of an honourable English gentleman, readily came to him; and the upshot was that they were forthwith committed to prison. This might have been applauded at the time as a stroke of vigorous policy, but we see in it nothing but foul and base treachery, conduct unworthy of that noble service of which he was a member. Those prisoners were subsequently released by Government as there was no charge against them. Much capital has been made by the advocates of Mr. Tayler of the fact that in 1865 some of the Wahabis of Patna were tried for conspiring against Government and were executed. But the Under-Secretary justly asked, what connection was there between the trial in 1865 and the imprisonment of 1857? If it be maintained that there was connection between the two, then we maintain that there was the connection of cause and effect. It might be that the Wahabis were so disgusted and incensed at the faithlessness of the Commissioner of the Division that they thought it not unjustifiable to plot against a Government which allows such high-handed and treacherous proceedings. If this view of the matter be correct, it would then appear that the tyrannical and faithless conduct of Mr. Tayler drove the Wahabis to conspire against the Government. But however this might be, we hardly find words to characterize the conduct of an English gentleman who invites four respectable Native gentlemen to a friendly conference and takes hold of that opportunity to commit them to prison. But false imprisonment was not the only offence of which Mr. Tayler was guilty. Sir John Gorst in his able speech brings forward many facts showing that the Commissioner went about hanging people on insufficient evidence. Perhaps Mr. Tayler thought that a Native, especially in the dark days of the Mutiny, could be hanged on little or no evidence as every Native was a potential rebel. And the beauty of it was, that this vigorous policy was being carried on, this merry work of imprisoning and hanging was going on without the sanction or even the knowledge of the Government. He was too busy with imprisoning and hanging to find leisure to write to Government. He purposely kept Government in the dark, for he himself naïvely says that he early made up his mind not to tell the Lieutenant Governor what he was about, as he from a distance might misjudge the situation. He, therefore, set himself up as his own Lieutenant Governor. Under this hallucination he sent orders on his own authority to the officials and European residents of Gya to leave that town and to repair to Patna. This order was issued with the full knowledge that no rebels were near Gya, that there were in that town a small detachment of British soldiers and some Sikh troops, and that there was another detachment of British soldiers at Sherghotty, a place not far distant. The consequences of this flight from Gya would have been very serious, as the British would not only have lost their prestige, but the money in the Government Treasury would have fallen into the hands of the rebels, Europeans living in outlying stations would have been murdered, and the whole of the district turned into a scene of anarchy and confusion. This filled up to the brim the cup of Mr. Tayler's official blunders, and he was superseded. Surely this was the lightest punishment which could have been inflicted upon him. A bare recital of the facts of the official career of Mr. Tayler, during the early days of the Mutiny, was sufficient to convince the House of Commons that he had no case at all. They accordingly rejected Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion by an overwhelming majority, only 20 voting for it and 164 against it. It is pretended that the motion was lost in consequence of an assertion made in the House by the Under-Secretary and the First Lord of the Treasury that Lord Canning had offered to Mr. Tayler an enquiry into his case, but that he had declined it. It is pretended by Mr. Tayler's advocates that this assertion is not correct. We do not see the incorrectness of this assertion, since Sir Roper Lethbridge himself says in his letter to the *Times* the following morning that Mr. Samuels, the successor of Mr. Tayler, "had accused Mr. Tayler of convicting certain men on insufficient evidence"; and that this was the point in an enquiry of which Lord Canning had made him the offer. If so, why did Mr. Tayler refuse to accept it? Does it not show consciousness of guilt? The more we think of the matter the more we feel that Mr. Tayler had no case at all. The late Sir Erskine Perry, who was at one time Chief Justice of the old Supreme Court of Bombay, and who afterwards was for many years a leading member of the India Council, went through the whole case, and recorded as his conviction that "no injustice had been done to Mr. Tayler, and that he was a most untrustworthy public servant." With that judgment we agree.

THE FORGERY CASE.

A FOUR days' patient trial brought the great Forgery case of Calcutta to a close on Thursday last. Mahendranath Chatterjee the first prisoner was unanimously declared guilty by the jury and was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. On being convicted he protested that he was innocent and complained of a number of his witnesses not having been called when they were all present in Court. He alleged that certain people had brought about this case to ruin him and blamed one Satish Day, who, he alleged, had been carrying on these and similar practices for some time. He stated that there were scores of witnesses in Court who could, if questioned, give him an excellent character and testify to the fact that he was a man who was utterly incapable of anything criminal. Very little direct evidence of the prisoner's being the actual forger was available; but on a question of fact like this the unanimous verdict of a jury concurred in by the presiding Judge must be accepted as final.

Thanks, however, to the good sense and independence of the jury (consisting of three Bengalis, four Europeans and two Eurasians) the sons and brothers of Mahendranath,—whose committal had, as our readers will remember, been ordered by the High Court on the motion of the Advocate-General after their discharge by the enquiring magistrate,—were unanimously declared not guilty and accordingly discharged. Judging from the evidence on record there was absolutely nothing from the very beginning to incriminate these defendants, and the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein who held a careful and patient enquiry and had all the facts that the Police by their earnest labour could procure before him was deliberately of opinion that their committal could not be sustained. The higher tribunal, however, to which people justly look for the protection of their liberties, proceeding on 'presumption' alone directed a course which on trial has been proved to be wholly wrong and unwarrantable. We refused to believe from the beginning that a sensible Jury could convict the prisoners on "presumption," and we have a right to complain in the name of the people that such needless harrassment should have judicial sanction. The learned presiding Judge in his charge to the jury felt bound to observe that so far as the sons of Mahendronath were concerned, the charge could not possibly lie. As to the brothers, however, his Lordship was of a different opinion, since they happened

to be joint-tenants of the house in which they were living as a joint family. His Lordship observed in this regard that they (the jury) might think that there was a case against them to establish the charge of abetting the forgery, and of abetting the first prisoner in making improper use of forging implements. Practically it seemed to his Lordship that the charges against these four prisoners, if any could be sustained against them, came round to the charge of abetting in the forgery, or abetting in the use of forged notes, or else to the charge of possessing or being in the possession of forged notes and implements for forgery. The main question was how far they could be said to have been in the possession of these things, the possession of which indicated guilt. His Lordship pointed out the difference in the position of the two brothers of the accused and his two sons so far as possession of a joint family was concerned, and with reference to the fourth and fifth prisoners his Lordship thought it could not be said that they were in any way in possession of the house or the property in it. The case against them in his Lordship's judgment, was so slight, that though he did not feel justified in directing a withdrawal of the charges against them, still the jury would be taking a safe course in not bringing in these two men guilty. And further on when the foreman of the jury informed his Lordship that they were anxious to have his Lordship's view as to whether mere knowledge on the part of prisoners two to five that forgery was going on in the house, constituted the charge of abetting in the offence His Lordship remarked that on the abstract question, if prisoners two and three were in joint possession of the house with number one, and if they were conscious that forgery was going on in that house, the jury were justified in finding that they committed the crime of forgery. His Lordship was not prepared to answer this question in the same way with reference to the other two prisoners. Here at least then was an indication clear enough that the jury might act on *presumption* against the brothers, which they were rightly enough forbidden to do in the case of the sons. The point turned on a legal quibble as to who in the eye of law constituted a joint family and what their respective rights and liabilities are. If instead of being governed by the Dayabhaga the prisoners happened by the merest chance to have been governed by the Mitakshara the sons as well as the brothers would, so far as the letter of the law was concerned, come to have been regarded as members of a joint family proper and the sons accordingly would have stood the same chances of punishment as the brothers.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

LORD DUFFRIN will occupy the new Viceregal Lodge at Simla to-day. The opening ball has been put off till the 22nd of August, owing, we are told, to the arrangements not being complete. There will be a small dinner on the 6th proximo, to be follwed by a dance by way of housewarming.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY leaves Calcutta on the 27th instant, on tour, not returning till the 12th of August.

MR. COTTON has rejoined the Bengal Secretariat and as a result, we presume, the Central Road Scheme of Calcutta is looking up. Government aid may now be counted upon and Sir Steuart Bayley is interesting himself in the scheme. On Thursday last His Honor went over the line of the proposed Road.

LORD CROSS has introduced a Bill to amend the India Councils Act, and the Bill has been read the first time.

DURING the final quarter of last year 595 books, pamphlets and periodicals were received into the Bengal Library, of which 369 were classed as non-educational and 226 as educational.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK states that the situation in Zululand has improved. Two columns have left Etchowe by diffrent routes to operate against Dinizulu, whose whereabouts is uncertain.

THE Emperors of Rus-ia and Germany have met and landed at Peterhof. The greetings of the two Emperors were of the most cordial character, The Czar and the Emperor William conversed for some time with Count Herbert Bismarck and M. de Giers respectively.

BAD news this. A London special of the *Englishman* announces that it has been definitely settled that Sir Lepel Griffin is to replace Mr. Cordery as Resident at Haidrabad. We trust no such thing has been done. We want honest and sympathetic men in our Native courts and not "strong men" of whom Sir Lepel is an unenviable type.

DISASTERS all over the world. A volcanic eruption has taken place in Japan, and four hundred persons have been killed and one thousand injured. The *Kurukshetra Joga* is drawing nigh and worse things even must be in store for us.

MRS.. Kadumbini Ganguly who has graduated in Medicine this year has, we are glad to notice, set up as an independent practitioner. She is at present in charge of the Lady Dufferin Dispensary in Circular Road, and we shall be glad to see her permanently located there. We wish the young lady all success in life, for she has well deserved it. An advertisement in another column will give the reader all particulars of her whereabouts.

BHAISAJYA VIJNAN, a new elaborate work on Hindu medicine, compiled and translated from Sanskrit treatises on medicine by Kaviraj Ishan Chandra Bisarada, materially assists in the revival of the ancient system of Hindu medicine. The labours undergone and the skill shown in the execution of the book by bringing into one harmonious whole the discordant opinions of different ancient authors of medicine, are very creditable to the compiler, who has brought to bear upon his book great intelligence, industry, research and judgment. To this compilation is added a valuable and illustrative commentary in easy and correct Sanskrit, and the compiler has spared no pains in explaining the intricacies and niceties of the science. It is a valuable acquisition to students of medicine.

DOUBTS have been set at rest by it being officially notified that Babu Durgagati Banerji will act as Superintendent of Excise Revenue and Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta. We repeat we congratulate Government on the excellence of its choice and its determination to remove an injustice to a highly deserving class of public servants. The post has always been regarded as a prize appointment for the subordinate executive service and was arbitrarily given away to strangers. We congratulate Babu Durgagati on his appointment and make bold to predict that he will hold it worthily.

A NATIVE judicial luminary of Krishnagore has discovered that 99 per cent of Hindoo widows are unchaste. He has said so, we are told, in one of his learned judgments and it would be interesting to know if the High Court and the Government to whom this learned Munsiff is subordinate shares his enlightened views. The outrage we know, will not be let go unchallenged and we are waiting for the papers to ask the attention of Government to it. This Munsiff of light and leading delights in the name of Chandi Charan Sen if we are rightly informed.

AT the High Court on Wednesday before the Hon'ble Justice Trevelyan, Mr. Woodroffe, instructed by Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder presented a plaint on behalf of the Dowager Maharani of Bardwan against the present possessor of the Bardwan Raj, and asked for leave to file a suit in that Court to set aside the recent adoption. It was represented that property to the value of some Rs. 75,000 claimed, lay within the jurisdiction of the court, which fact brought the case within jurisdiction. Leave was, therefore, granted to file the suit. An application was then made for a special Court to try the suit. His Lordship remarked that if this was done, a special Court could not sit till after the Pujah vacation. Mr. Woodroffe replied that this would probably answer as the written statement of the defendants would not be ready before that time.

AN ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court has recorded the following opinion on the Jorehat Trespass Case:—

"When Counsel appeared on behalf of the Crown in Motions Nos. 364 and 370 of 1887 to support the proceedings of the Magistrate of Sibsagar, the interests of justice would have been better served, if the High Court found its way to order a new trial in accordance with its own Ruling published in I. L. R. 8 Calcutta 121. In the absence of the papers called for by the Magistrate but suppressed by the prosecution the High Court's construction of the Munsiff's letters or it's decision about his relationship with Manarama cannot be accepted as conclusive. In his explanations to the High Court the Magistrate *admitted not only to have misapplied the evidence of the Post Master—the most material witness for the defence—but got such evidence privately altered through the Assistant Commissioner of Jorhat.* The Magistrate appears to have utterly disregarded, *inter alia*, the express provisions of Sections 254, 255 and 342 C. P. Code. * * *
Sanction given by the Magistrate for the prosecution of the Post Master for supposed perjury without ever enforcing section 175 I. P. Code against the complainant and without reference to section 476 C. P. Code is another proof of the *mala fide* of the Magistrate. Both the Munsif and the Post Master may sue the Magistrate in the Civil Court pursuant to the principles laid down in I. L. R. 1 Madras 89 and Article 92, second schedule, Act XV of 1887. * *

THE principal feature in the report on inland emigration for 1887 is the great increase shown in the emigration of labourers recruited without reference to the Act. These are called free emigrants, though, as they are conveyed in large batches at the cost of contractors and execute labour contracts at Dhubri on their entering into Assam, their actual position during the journey and their eventual legal position are the same as that of the labourers whose recruiting and whose journey are supervised by Government. From the statement showing the districts of registration and of residence of emigrants, it appears that the 24-Pergunnahs and Burdwan in Bengal, and Shahabad in Behar, are the largest recruiting grounds, and that the proportion of emigrants who were natives of the districts in which they were registered, was largest in Hazaribagh and Bancoorah, and smallest, as usual, in the 24-Pergunnahs and Burdwan, where registration was most active. A vigilant eye should be kept in the districts where coolies are recruited most.

THE depots are reported to have been maintained throughout the year in a condition favourable to the health of their inmates, and no overcrowding occurred. The food provided for the coolies was said to be sufficient, wholesome, and well cooked, while the hospitals were properly maintained, and the supply of drugs and other necessaries was adequate. All the coolies received into the depots were vaccinated, none being allowed to proceed to the labour districts except after successful subjection to the operation, and the general health of the depot population contrasted favourably with that of 1886, itself a healthy year, the death-rate showing a reduction from 2·4 to 1·3 per mille of the total number of admissions. It was pointed out in the Resolution upon last year's report that the number of rejections, although small, might be still further reduced if greater strictness were observed in the medical inspection of emigrants prior to their despatch from the recruiting districts. It should be remembered that in the case of those actually anxious to go to Assam rejection at the Calcutta depot after having been brought all the way from their native home is attended with very serious hardship. It is notorious that the examinations prior to their despatch from the recruiting districts is worse than a sham, and the recruiters in 99 cases out of 100 do their best to hurry their victims on and evade a proper inspection lest their misdeeds be exposed.

IT is a relief to us to know that even the most rampant Anglo-Indian does not treat us so harshly as we imagine when he calls us "Niggers." He thereby still admits our human nature. In the case of Roman Catholic Irishmen he does not even make that concession. The *Englishman* of Tuesday last calls them "PIGS." How very moderate and courteous!

DR. LIDDERDALE in his last sanitary report pronounces the Serampur Municipality to be an "*absolute failure and a positive danger to the community.*" The *Englishman* improves the occasion by saying that this opinion "practically amounts to a condemnation of Native Municipal Committees in Bengal." Just so, and the obvious course for Government under the circumstances would be to knock all such Committees on the head, making over all Municipal work to local officers, aided, when available, by resident Europeans. This would be more honest and intelligible than such gammon as "the equalisation of the influence of minorities" with which Government treated us in connexion with the Calcutta Municipal Act.

SAID a simpleton: "Well, friend, I heard the other day that you had died."

F.—"Your informant was wrong as you perceive from my appearance to-day."

S.—"But for all that my informant could not have been wrong. He is always so trustworthy."

Our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* is not so credulous as the hero of our story. He refuses to pin his faith on his informant; but under the influence of our grilling weather he has acquired a knack of knocking off figments of fiction which like Whistler's studies in monochrome have the property of being striking. His last essay in this line is a picture of the *Hindoo Patriot* as an "invalid," "with another change impending on it." In such fancy sketches it is not necessary to study veracity, and we, therefore, need not remind him that the "another change" is a gross *suggestio falsi*, seeing that there has been no change in the editorial management of this paper since the death of our lamented predecessor four years ago. We are glad, however, that our brother takes so lively an interest in our private affairs. As for his concoctions of phantasies and fancies about us we think they will readily yield to a course of Hunyadi water.

A PROBLEM. First look at the opinion of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who says, "I have been most struck, both here and elsewhere, by the enormous damage done to the crops by deer and other wild animals. * * * As regards the working of the Arms Act I repeat here what I said at Maudla, that I shall insist on a more liberal working of the rules," so that fire-arms may be extensively used for the destruction of deer and other wild animals.

Then turn to the Notification of Sir Steuart Bayley, which prohibits under heavy penalties the destruction of deer and antelope, and even of such vermins as rabbits and hares.

Then compare the two and say who is right, the coming K. or the reigning sovereign of Bengal?

In this connexion we should announce that some charlatans propose to apply to Government for an Act prohibiting the destruction of "Insectivorous birds," which benefit agriculture by keeping down vermin. Mr. Thomas, of Madras, with a similar motive, should want a law making the destruction of mosquitoes penal, for, says he, the eggs of mosquitoes fatten fish and thereby add to the sum total of human food and enjoyment. He would have already done it had his hands not been busy with a project for protecting fishes' eggs from destruction, and in that he has to overcome the opposition of no mean opponents—the Europeans who patronize *andawala tapsi* and *hilsa*, and to whom Hilsa roe pickled in tamarind is a delicacy at the breakfast table.

IT is said that for some years there has been a steady increase in the amount of rewards paid by Government for the destruction of wild animals in Madras, until it reached the large sum of Rs. 1,21,000 last year. It is added that there has been no corresponding decrease in the loss of human life and cattle. The obvious and indeed the only reasonable inference from these facts would be that the rate of destruction of wild animals is not commensurate with that of their multiplication, and that the proper course under those circumstances, for a Government really wishing to save the lives of its subjects, would be to further increase the rewards. But the Government thinks differently. It has decided to reduce the scale of rewards, and fixed the total amount to be given at Rs. 72,000. It has also directed the Board of Revenue to report whether it is advisable that any rewards should be given except for tigers and panthers. The present scales of rewards have not induced people to come forward readily enough to kill the animals in such numbers as to keep down loss of human lives and cattle, and the line of argument of the Government obviously is that the less the reward the greater will be the destruction of noxious animals. The principle is pressed to its legitimate conclusion in the case of snakes, leopards, wolves, hyænas, and bears, which, it is presumed, will be entirely destroyed under the potent stimulus of no rewards, aided by the strict enforcement of the Arms Act. We once saw a wild and grown up leopard killed by a Sontal with a *lathi*, and in this connexion it strikes us that *lathis* and fish-knives should be included under the purview of the Arms Act so as to complete the eradication of all wild animals. But badinage apart: Does the Government after penning this resolution about rewards really expect that the people of this country should have the slightest faith in the profession of the Government about the saving of Indian human lives from wild animals?

THE number of admissions into the Lunatic asylums, last year, fell from 200 to 168. Of these there were 144 males and 24 females. The number of re-admissions was 13 against 18 in the previous year. The total number of persons treated for insanity was 1,137 and the daily average population of the asylums was 943·11 against 963·9 in 1886. Of those under treatment, 88 were discharged cured, 39 were transferred to the care of friends, 86 died, and 2 were otherwise disposed of. The percentage of recoveries on the average strength was 9·33 against 9·02 in the previous year. The number of criminal lunatics, which had risen considerably in 1886, has fallen off slightly, the figures being 384 on the 31st December 1887 against 397 on the same date of the preceding year. There were 80 new admissions during the year against 81 in 1886, of whom 73 were males and 7 females. For the last few years the number of the criminal lunatic has increased in all the asylums in Bengal. The question also of the condition under which it becomes safe to release a criminal lunatic appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be in a very unsatisfactory state, detention in many cases continuing longer than seems necessary for the public safety, and much difference of opinion, with consequent friction, being brought to the notice of Government. With a view to remedy these evils, a Committee was appointed to consider and submit definite proposals as to how such cases were to be dealt with in future. Special reference was made to the system of appointing recovered lunatics to the posts of paid warders in jails. The report of the Committee has been received, and is now under the consideration of Government. In 439 cases the disease is attributed to physical causes, and in 132 to moral causes. Of the former, 247 cases are said to be due to ganja, 4 to bhang and charus, 54 to spirit, and 7 to opium, 25 to fever, 41 to heredity, 27 to epilepsy and 34 to other causes. Of the 132 cases attributed to moral causes, 89 were due to grief, 9 to fear, 13 to jealousy and 21 to other causes. The above figures point to the conclusion that indulgence in ganja is the most potent factor in the production of insanity in these Provinces. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, however, remarks that in this country causes of insanity are involved in much obscurity, and are often unascertainable.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tube, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pint, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Raja Baidyanath Pundit, Cuttack	13	4	0
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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 18, 1888.

GENERAL,—Babu Boloram Dass, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Banki, Cuttack, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Regulation IX of 1833.

Babu Satish Chunder Bose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that District.

Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C. S. I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of this day.

Babu Bhobotosh Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Sarat Chunder Bose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, was employed at the sudder station of the District of Midnapore, from the forenoon of the 20th January to the afternoon of the 30th June 1888.

Mr. M. Finucane, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, is allowed special leave for five months under sections 61 and 78 of the Civil Leave Code, in commutation of the privilege leave granted under the order of the 28th April 1888.

Mr. E. R. Henry, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, is allowed leave for one month and twenty seven days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. R. Bright, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettiah, Chumparun, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that District during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. R. Henry, or until further orders.

Moulvi Najimuddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Alipore, in the District of Julpigori, on the termination of his special duty in Singbhum.

M. B. G. Geidt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the District of Dacca.

Moulvi Buzlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Jehanabad Sub-Division of the Hughly District.

Babu Bepin Behary Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Hughly, is transferred to the sudder of the District Pabna.

Babu Purna Chunder Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Backergunge.

Mr. J. Tweedle, District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for eight months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th proximo.

Mr. B. G. Geidt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, during the absence on furlough, of Mr. J. Tweedle or until further orders.

Babu Abinash Chunder Sen, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for six weeks, under section 138—2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for two months and seven days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. R. Marriott, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. C. Quinn, or until further orders.

Babu Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for nineteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th ultimo.

Mr. P. Nolan, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th instant.

Mr H J S Cotton, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, durtng the absence, on leave, of Mr P Nolan, or until further orders.

The Revd. Charles Henry Reynolds is appointed to be Honorary Chaplain of the Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice the Revd. Talbot Mouckton Milne Griffiths.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Preo Nath Mullick, an Honorary Magistrate of the Alipore Bench, in the District of the 24 Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Bolak Chand, Subordinate Judge of Gya, is transferred temporarily to Gya for two months with effect from the 15th instant.

Babu Bepin Behary Ghose, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Pubna and Bogra, to be ordinarily stationed at Nawabgunge-Sonamukhi, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Nil Madhub Dey to Bogra or until further orders.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resto ginanenderedit by Mr J Cartland of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Howrah Bench.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Hari Doyal Chatterji of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Cutwa, in the District of Burdwan.

Babu Bhagabutti Churn Mitter, First Munsiff of Monghyr, in the District of Bhagulpore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Monghyr Munsiffi.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs,—Babu Jogendro Nath Ghose, Munsiff of Bogra, in the District of Pubna Bogra, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, viz., two months under section 73, rule 2, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining fifteen days under section 73, rule 1 of the same code, with effect from the 16th current.

Babu Kally Krishna Chowdhry, First Munsiff of Kaligunge, in the District of Dacca, is allowed leave for one month, viz., twenty-seven days under section 73, rule 3, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining period under section 73, rule 1 of the same Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

THE LOWIS JUBILEE SANITARIUM,

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THE above Sanitarium will be kept open every year from April 1st to November 15th, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. The charges *inclusive* of medical aid will be as follow :—

Classes.	Rooms with single bed.	Rooms with two or three beds.	Food.
	per diem. Rs.	per diem. Rs.	
A. ...	4 8 0	3 0 0	English Style.
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	Several in one room.		
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The minimum charge for any class is for one week payable in advance, the day of admission and the day of discharge being counted as one day.

Application for admission should be made to Babu Trailokya Nath Chakravartti, Assistant Secretary. An applicant from a Station outside Darjeeling, wishing to secure accommodation from a specified date, shall have to advance with his application half the charges for the week, commencing from that date. In case he fails to occupy the room within three days from the specified date, he shall forfeit the amount of advance, and all claims for admission without a fresh application. If the applicant takes his admission within three days, the week in calculating charges will commence from the date, specified in his application.

The inmates will be supplied with bedsteads, mattresses, crockery (or Thalas Lotas &c.,) and table cutlery, &c., &c., but not beddings, blankets, or bathing towels.

HARI MOHUN CHUNDRA,

Secretary, Managing Committee,

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ARCADIA, a commodious bungalow provided with out-offices, coach-houses and stabling. Having a salled compound attached it is especially adapted for the convenience of Hindu ladies. For particulars enquire of Kumar R. Mitra, No. 8, Maniktollah Road, Calcutta.

WANTED a tutor for private tution of the son of Raja Mohima Runjan Raya Choudhury of Kakinia near Rungpore. The tutor must be a B. A.' or M. A., strong in English and well np in teaching. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms within 15th August, 1888.

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CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

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Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

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Of fresh American and English vegetables and flowers from Messrs. D. Landreth & sons and Messrs. Sutton & sons the well-known seedsmen of America and England have just arrived per S. Ss. "Hesperia" and "Ravenna" respectively.

For 40 distinct sorts of fresh American vegetable seeds in tin box packed in America in air and water tight manner consisting of many new varieties of cabbages, cauiflowers, knot kohls &c. &c. with colored portraits and descriptions of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet.

For 15 distinct varieties of American double and all-double choice flower seeds made up in America with colored portraits and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 3-8 a packet.

For 15 distinct sorts of Sutton's fresh English vegetable seeds consisting of various sorts of cabbages &c. packed in ornamental tin box in England at Rs. 3 a packet.

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For 30 distinct sorts of fresh American vegetable seeds consisting of various sorts of cabbages &c. packed here at Rs. 4 a packet.

Potatoe seeds—Rs 5 per tola and ans. 12 per packet.

Durable hedge seed— Rs. 1 per tola.

Seeds are sold here both in retail and packets.

Customers of our seeds from Rs. 2 and upwards will obtain free of charge a pictorial American book on gardening.

Send for the price list of the seeds with half anna postage stamp.—

Country seeds for the rainy season.—

30 sorts of Trees, shrubs &c seeds—Rs. 2 a packet.
25 sorts of vegetable seeds—Rs. 1-8 a packet.
15 sorts of Indian Timber seeds—Rs. 1 a packet.
12 sorts of rainy season flower seeds—Rs. 1 a packet.
12 sorts of creeper seeds—Rs. 1 a packet.

A big book in simple Bengali language to teach how to sow the seeds, their manure &c. in which is appended 12 months' calender of sowing seeds in a clear manner—Rs. 1-8 a copy with postage.

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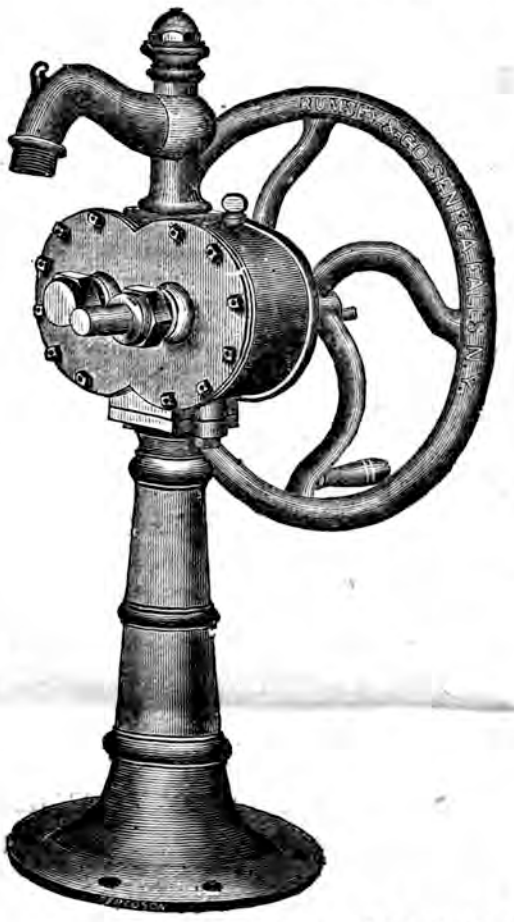

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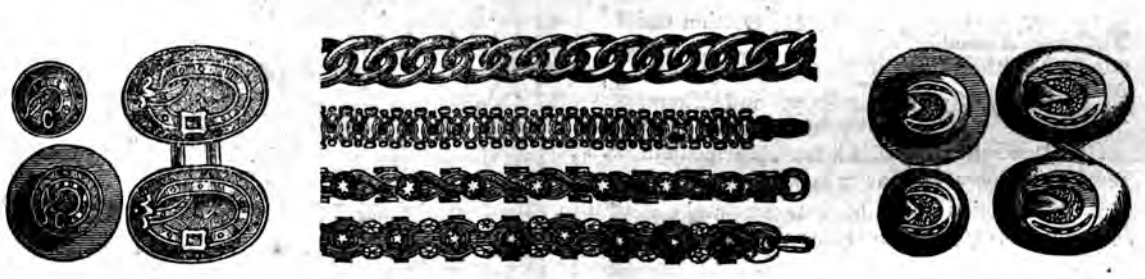

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